

Prevention & Early Intervention Programs at TJJD (Grants S & T)

Presented by Marie Welsch

Why do We have P & I Programs?

General Appropriations Act.

Section 17.07 of Article IX directs the named state agencies to coordinate the delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and dropout prevention and intervention services (DFPS, TEA, TJJD, and the Texas Military Dept.)

Agency Coordination for P&I

- Decrease in rates of both school dropout and juvenile justice referrals
- FY 16: 56,551 formal referrals (9% drop)
- FY 15: 62,535 formal referrals
- Do more to help them succeed in education
- Prevent further contacts with the justice system

Preventing or mitigating the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), including trauma, which impact the way children and youth think, learn, and behave.

See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/

Implementing interventions targeting both risk factors and protective factors linked to reducing dropout and delinquency.

Aligning and coordinating with other programs that target common risk and protective factors.

Recognizing the roles of families, schools and communities in increasing protective factors and decreasing risk factors among children and youth.

Viewing prevention and intervention efforts as a continuum,

not one time endeavors.

Ultimately,

INCREASE PROTECTIVE FACTORS

DECREASE RISK FACTORS

What do prevention efforts look like across Texas?

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (DFPS)

The Community Youth
Development (CYD) program:15
zip codes with a high incidence of
juvenile crime

Served: 15,542 youth

1.7% referred to probation (265)

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (DFPS)

STATEWIDE YOUTH SERVICES NETWORK (SYSN), for youth ages 10-17

Youth served: 4015
Juvenile Justice referral: 48
(1.2%)

COMMUNITIES IN SCHOOLS (CIS)

collection of affiliated non-profit corporations that place full-time staff within each school to deliver services to students most at-risk of dropping out

942 Campuses

146 school districts

93,529 students

AMACHI TEXAS (MENTORING)

Mentoring for youth ages 6 – 18 whose parents or family members are incarcerated, on probation, or recently released from the prison system

Students mentored: 1,425

Matches still open: 954

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

Texas Afterschool Centers on Education (ACE) provide academic enrichment opportunities during out-of-school hours for students in high-poverty and/or low performing schools

Students: 128,368

TEXAS ACADEMIC INNOVATION AND MENTORING

targeted students in low performing schools at 58 sites across Texas to enroll in after-school and summer recreational and tutoring programs

3011 students

91% passed their class

85% passed STAAR test

Texas Military Department

A voluntary, preventive program, the National Guard Youth Challe NGe Program (NGYCP) helps young people improve their life skills, education levels and employment potential

403 students

257 completed High School or Equivalency

Evidence Based Practices

- ★ There is a strong research base of predictors of both high risk problem behaviors and indicators of success.
- **★**Programs and policies that address risk and protective factors have demonstrated effectiveness.
- **★** To effectively prevent problems and promote youth development, communities can assess and prioritize local levels of risk, protection, and outcomes, match local need with effective prevention strategies, and implement selected strategies with fidelity.

Catalano, R. (2010). The Knowledge Base for Prevention Science. Presentation: Kansas City, Missouri.

Current P&I Participants

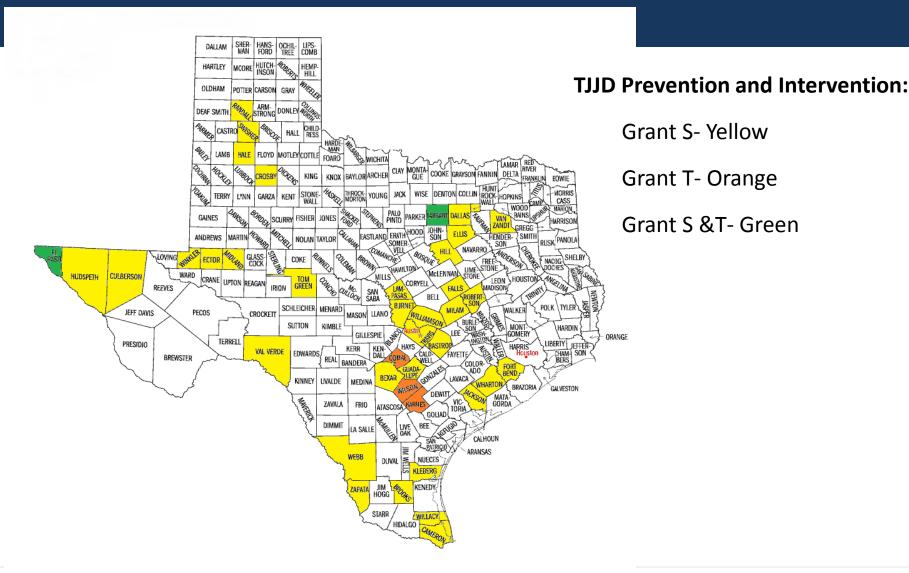
Grant S- FY 2017

Bastrop, Bexar, Brooks, Burnet, Cameron, Crosby, Culberson/Hudspeth, Dallas, Ector, Ellis, Fort Bend, Guadalupe, Hale/Swisher, Hill, Jackson, Kleberg, Lampasas, Midland, Randall, Rockwall, Tom Green, Travis, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Winkler, Zapata, 20th 82nd Judicial District (Falls, Milam, Robertson)

Grant T Comal, Karnes-Wilson

Grant S &T El Paso, Tarrant

Map of P&I Participants



4-H Partnership: Randall

Curricula Based:

Burnet, Hale-Swisher, Lampasas, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Willacy

K-9 Partnership: Van Zandt

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Interventions:

Rockwall, Tarrant, Val Verde, Williamson

Mentoring Based:

Crosby, Tom Green, Val Verde, Rockwall, Tarrant, Williamson

Pre-Employment: Zapata

Family Focused Interventions:

Bastrop, Kleberg, Lampasas, Tarrant, Travis, Webb, Willacy, 20th 82nd Judicial District (Falls, Milam, Robertson)

Community-Focused Interventions:

El Paso, Midland, Travis

School-Focused Interventions: Bexar, Brooks, Comal, Ector, El Paso, Fort Bend, Hill, Karnes-Wilson, Tarrant, Williamson

Out-of-School Time Interventions:

Cameron, Culberson/Hudspeth, Dallas, Ellis, Guadalupe, Jackson, Rockwall, Wharton, Winkler, Zapata

- Continue to send consents. Send copies and the county keeps the originals.
- Please alphabetize all of the forms in any envelope/bundle you send
- 8000+ forms already

- We had a 4% cut in funding
- Explanation and budget adjustments for approval/records
- Make budget changes within Grant Manager

JCMS and other Data Systems End of Year Reports Add a contact email at end of report

11.	2012	2013	2014	2013	2010
Number of youth who started in program during the fiscal year	1,296	2,054	2,141	2,844	3,083
Number of youth who ended the	119	1,960	2,562	2,800	3,328

96.6%

97.2%

34

58.8%

8

62.5

91.4%

95.9%

893

59.8%

624

80.0%

92.7%

94.8%

1,108

61.6%

717

81.6

90.6%

95.5%

1,295

61.3%

792

80.1%

90.6%

96.7%

Available

Oct. 2018

Available

Oct. 2018

Available

Oct. 2018

Available

Oct. 2018

program during the fiscal year

Percentage of youth completing

prevention program successfully

Percentage of eligible youth not

referred to juvenile probation

during program participation

Number of youth for whom

consents were received (not

or fewer school absences

Percentage of youth with the same

Number of youth with discipline

decreased number of discipline

Percentage of youth with the same or

referrals (not unduplicated)

unduplicated)

referrals at school

Connection of End of Year reports from programs and Data from Research

DATA issues-

Inputting data in data management system

End of year reports vs. research Only enter youth into system if they actually start the program

Mental Health America's Back to School Toolkit

http://www.mentalhealthamerica.net/back-school

to increase emotional intelligence and selfregulation through materials for parents, school personnel, and young people.

The complete 2017 Back to School toolkit is here!

Mental Health America's Back to School Toolkit

This year's toolkit includes:

Media Materials

- Social Media and Web Components
- Sample Facebook and Twitter Posts
- Facebook and Twitter Cover Images
- Additional Images for Sharing
- Youth Screening and #CopeLikeABoss
 Call to Action Images
- Horizontal Banner Image
- Vertical Banner Image

Mental Health America's Back to School Toolkit

- Be aware of the relationship between emotions and behavior problems in youth;
- Learn strategies for addressing bothersome emotions in healthy ways;
- Increase understanding of how disciplinary procedures centered around exclusion and isolation are more harmful than helpful; and
- Access resources for finding treatment and help in times of crisis.

- Handouts
- Tips for Teachers: Ways to Help Kids and Teens
 Who Struggle with Emotions or Behavior
- Helping at Home: Tips for Parents
- Helpful vs Harmful: Ways to Manage Emotions
- Youth Mental Health: Emotions Matter (Printable Infographic)
- Poster: The PATH to Calm
- Classroom Activities
- Lessons on Building Emotional Intelligence (Including Worksheets!)

- Social Media and Web Components
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Home > Programs > Back to School > Tips for Teachers: Ways to Help Students this page Who Struggle with Emotions or Behavior









Tips for Teachers: Ways to Help Students Who Struggle with Emotions or Behavior



 Start fresh. Other teachers may see your class roster and warn you about a particular student, but if what they have to say is negative it can taint your perception of that student before you have even met them. If you see a conversation starting to go this way, reframe it in a positive light. Ask what worked best, or what that teacher would have done differently if they got to do it over. It's up to you to develop your own relationship with that student.



2. Draw on past experiences with students, but don't necessarily rely on them. The start of the school year brings a fresh crop of children and teenagers with different backgrounds, personalities, and problems. Think about techniques that worked last year for dealing with some of your "difficult" students, but stay open to new approaches.



3. Put yourself in the right frame of mind. Most students who have emotional or behavioral problems want to be successful in school, but have trouble controlling themselves, focusing, and staying still. Avoid deeming them "attention seekers," or "slackers." Work on being as patient as possible.



4. Expect some disorganization and forgetfulness. Children who are sad, angry, or afraid are probably not too concerned about missing papers or homework assignments. Of 11-17-year olds who took MHA's Youth Screening, 92 percent reported that they sometimes or often had trouble concentrating, and 91 percent reported that they were sometimes or often easily distracted. If



Programs

About MHA Screening

Screening to Supports

Back to School

Helpful vs Harmful: Ways to Manage Emotions

Helping at Home: Tips for Parents

Tips for Teachers: Ways to Help Students Who Struggle with Emotions or Behavior

Infographic: Youth Mental Health -**Emotions Matter**

Mental Health Month

Center for Peer Support >

Life on Campus >

Workplace Wellness >

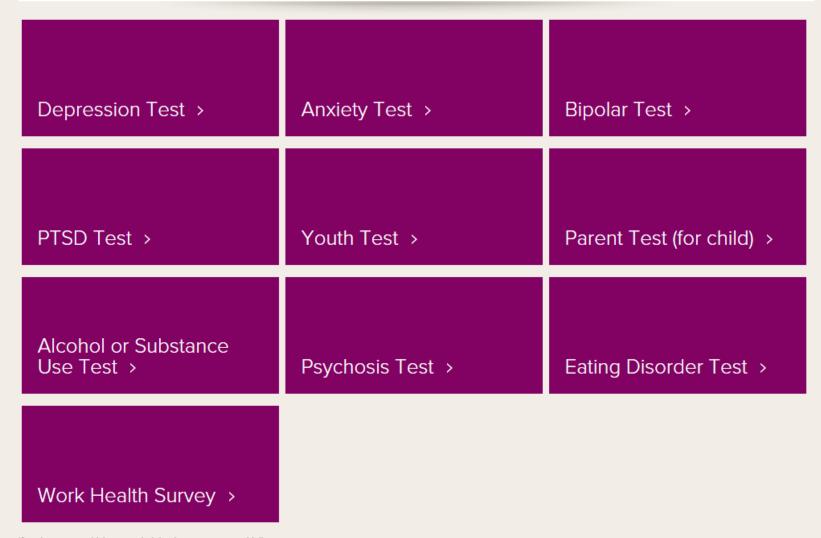
Clifford Beers Society

Social Self-Directed Care Program



Mental Health Screening Tools

Taking a mental health screening is one of the quickest and easiest ways to determine whether you are experiencing symptoms of a mental health condition. **Mental health conditions**, such as depression or anxiety, are real, common and treatable. And recovery is possible.



If you're unsure which screen to take, here are some guidelines:

The Depression Test is for individuals who are feeling overwhelming sadness.

The Alcohol or Substance Use Test will help determine if your use of alcohol

Questions about Prevention?



Contact Marie or Eric

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